



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

VOL. XXVI.

DECEMBER 22, 1911.

No. 51.

## UNITED STATES.

### MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since January 1, 1910.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—DEFINITION, NOTIFICATION, LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS,  
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ISOLATION, IN ANIMALS, DISPOSAL OF DEAD, DISINFECTION.

SEC. 2. *Definition*.— \* \* \* *Contagious diseases*.—Any disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature, more especially referring to cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, cerebro-spinal, spotted, relapsing, or scarlet fevers, puerperal pyemia, puerperal septicemia, puerperal erysipelas, pulmonary tuberculosis, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, erysipelas, and other diseases that shall be declared by the commissioner dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 5. *Contagious diseases and regulations in regard thereto*.—The following regulations shall be observed in the case of contagious diseases:

Subdivision A. *Reporting cases*.—Every physician who has been called to attend or prescribe for any person having or suspected of having a contagious disease shall immediately report the same to the commissioner, and shall report to the commissioner in writing within 24 hours after he has been called to attend such person, the name and location of the patient and the nature and state of the disease. When a case of contagious disease, or suspected contagious disease, is not brought to the knowledge of a physician, the parent, guardian, or other person or persons in whose care, control, or custody the person having or suspected of having such contagious disease may be shall make such report.

Within 24 hours from the time a case of diphtheria has been discovered there shall be sent to the municipal laboratory, in tubes provided by the commissioner for the purpose, and in the manner set forth in the boxes containing said tubes, a specimen of exudate from the throat of the patient or patients reported to have diphtheria, or suspected diphtheria, and the city bacteriologist shall cause to be made a culture thereof, and report the same to the physician in charge and to the commissioner.

Every owner or keeper of any lodging house, boarding house, or hotel, and the owner, agent, or lessee of any tenement house or part thereof, whenever any person in such house is known to be sick of any infectious or pestilential or contagious disease, shall give immediate notice thereof to the commissioner in case a physician has not been called.

Subdivision B. *Moving patients*.—Without a permit of the commissioner no patient sick with contagious disease shall be moved from one building to another.

Subdivision C. *Schools and school children*.—No teacher, parent, or custodian of any minor child shall permit any such child having any contagious disease, or any child residing in any house in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any university, public or private school, Sunday school, church, factory, or any other place of assembly, or ride in a street car or other public conveyance, until the child or person and the house in which such child or person resides shall be certi-

fied by the commissioner to be free from the contagious power of the disease. Every room in every building used for school purposes must be provided with a thermometer, and the temperature of said room shall be kept so that the thermometer placed 4 feet above the floor on an inside wall shall not register above 70° F. in cool weather.

Subdivision E. *Isolation*.—All communications with any house or family infected with scarlet fever, smallpox, or diphtheria, and such other diseases as may be declared at any time by the commissioner dangerous or a menace to public health, is hereby forbidden except to physicians, nurses, or messengers, to carry necessary advice, medicine, and provisions, and to such other persons as may be necessary to render aid within said house for the support or assistance of said family. The health officer shall order isolation or absolute quarantine in such cases, or wherever he deems necessary, and take such other quarantine measures as he deems necessary in cases not above provided for.

In cases of isolation a sign or placard of suitable size, bearing plainly legible letters designating the name of the disease existing therein, shall be fixed on a conspicuous place near the main entrance of the house or building, and shall remain there until its removal is ordered by the health officer. Such sign or placard shall not be removed by any person unless authorized by the commissioner. In case the placard is removed by accident or without authority, the head of the family forthwith shall notify the commissioner.

Subdivision F. *Contagious disease in animals*.—No person shall bring into the city or shall sell or offer for sale any animal having a contagious disease or which has been exposed to it and which is liable to carry infection from such contagious disease.

Subdivision G. *Giving notice of contagious disease in animals*.—Veterinary surgeons or other persons shall give notice to the commissioner of animals affected by tuberculosis or other contagious disease within 24 hours after the same is discovered. They shall also give notice of suspected cases of such disease.

SEC. 6. \* \* \* Subdivision B. *Disposal of the dead*.—It shall be the duty of every undertaker employed in the burial, transfer, or other disposition of the dead body of any person who has died of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, whooping cough, mumps, or any other disease that may be declared dangerous to the public health by the commissioner, where no physician's certificate has been furnished, to give immediate notice thereof to the commissioner. No undertaker shall retain or expose, nor cause to be retained or exposed, nor assist in the public funeral of the body of any human being who has died from any of the diseases above mentioned. The dead body of any human being having died of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera immediately after death shall be disinfected by wrapping the entire body in a sheet wet with disinfecting solution, and it shall then be inclosed in a tightly closed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened, and no person shall allow to be retained unburied such dead body for a longer time than 24 hours after the death of such person without a permit from the commissioner, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied. The funeral of such person shall be strictly private, and in the removal of such body for burial, or otherwise, hearses only shall be employed, and such body shall not be placed in any public receiving vault or chapel.

Subdivision D. *Disinfecting*.—All rooms or apartments occupied by any person sick of any contagious disease, immediately upon the death, removal, or recovery of such person, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, as the commissioner may direct, and all clothing, beds, bedding, or infected articles used by, or in caring for, such sick person, likewise shall be cleansed and disinfected, or in extreme cases destroyed, as the commissioner may direct. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

#### TRENTON, N. J.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, ISOLATION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, FUNERALS, DISINFECTION, VACCINATION.

*Physicians and others to report contagious diseases.* SEC. 46. That every physician shall within 12 hours after the first professional attendance upon any person in said city who is suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox or varioloid, cholera, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, chickenpox, cerebro spinal meningitis, whooping cough, or measles, or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease which may hereafter be publicly declared by the board of health to be preventable and especially dangerous to the public health, give notice thereof to this board particularly setting forth the name, age, and address of such person, and the nature of his or her illness. Furthermore, that pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health; and it shall be the